SERMONS WORTH KEEPING.

XXVI.

DR. H. M. SANDERS ON CHRISTIAN UNITY.

A DISCOURSE BY THE PASTOR OF THE MADISON

AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. When Dr. Bridgman resigned the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church two years ago and entered the communion of another denomination the congregation was not long in securing his successor, and the work which Dr. Bridgman had wrought s successfully was taken up by Dr. Henry M. Sanders with scarcely a break, and the new pastor is like the former-has a deep hold on the congrega-

Dr. Sanders is a New-Yorker by birth; his father was the author of the spelling-book bearing his name known to every American boy a generation ago. He was graduated from Yale College in 1872 and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1876, when he was twenty-seven years old. He was ordained Baptist minister in the fall of 1876, and began his pastoral duties at Yonkers, serving six years in that place. From Yonkers he came to New-York, preaching for several years in the Baptist Church in West Forty-second-st. Dr. Sanders is a fine writer and a speaker of great ability. He com-Pines with these two gifts a third not always pres ent-he is intensely practical, and therefore his serof Christian unity, as seen from the abstract of the sermon given herewith, will not please all who are laboring for the organic unity of the several de-nominations, but nearly all will agree that the views presented can be carried out. Taking for his text "The Unity of the Spirit" (Eph. iv, 3), the preacher

re are two kinds of unity-frozen unity and molten There is the unity of a block of ice with sticks and stones and mud congeried into a compact and cohesive mass, enacling one to contemplate and treat it in its ystalline unity. The component parts may be hetera-necus, they may even be antagonistic, but they are solidized by the laws of congelation into a condition of oneness. It is the unity of frost. There is the unity of fire, in which kindred metals brought to liquidity interblend with such congenial intercourse as makes the

amalgam indivisibly one.

There are two kinds of unity-there is the unity of a prison and the unity of a home. In the former beautiful uniformity reigns. All rise at the same hour, march to their means and to their work in orderly step. They dress allite, with stripe and stitch corresponding, and the length of hair on each man's head tallies with undeviating accuracy with the length of his neighbor's. There is nothing so magnificently uniform as a State's prison-one-There is the unity of a home, where love and confidence reign, where all moves with frictionless recision too, where those in honor preferring one another act in concert and with fine narmony of purpose and plan move to common and mutual ends. Unity of the prison is secured by bolts and bars, by guards and guns, the

secured by boils and bars, by guards and guin, the unity of the heme is secured simply by love.

Concerning Christian unity there are two kinds, one external, organic, artificial, ecclesiastical, and another subjective, spiritual, informal and independent. We should not disagree, I take it, as to which of these two is the more worthful and real, nor as to whether the latter must precede and condition the former, if there is to be any true Church unity, but possibly we shall part company when it is claimed that the latter kind of unity is all that we can hope or wish for; that organic unity. Church unity, is neither practicable nor desirable. Unity in spirit is essential and obligatory, and uniformity, for that what ecclesiastical union must mean, at least ultimately, is impossible and undesirable. It is not Scriptural. Paul distinctly says there must needs be not "heresies" as rendered, but "secta" among you. There are divisions, he says. I believe it. There must needs be. It is a part of God's providence that there should be. Alford, Stanley and other scholars agree that the meaning is—it is the Divine purpose that sects should exist. The nebe absolute, but relative, growing out and many-sided that no man or get of men can compre-hend or express it in all its fulness. Each will take in and reflect only what he sees, and each will see only comes within his inheritance and early education environment. "Many men, many minds." It is sible for men to think alike. Men always begin through the head and united through the heart. Sectorism is bad always, everywhere and that contin but sects are not had in themselves considered. cure for disunion is not in the abolition of sects, but in the abolition of sectarianism. What means Paul's analogy between the head and the body with its various mem-bers, if there be no recognition of what we now know by the name of sects? The body is not all eye, car, foot, hand. "If all were one member, where were the body?"
The Church has all variety of gift, faculty, grace, temperament and experience. Uniformity is a mark of the lowest stage of existence; variety of the highest. The very condition of life. Dead things are uniform; living very condition of file. Dead things are uniform; hving things are multiform. The Church is the superbest finite instance of differentiation in respect of organs, functions, methods, opinions and organization. Our Lord never promised that there should be one fold, but one flock.

There is a difference between the oneness belonging to a fock and the oneness secured by the fold. As a historic fact, there never has been in the Christian Church complete absence of different schools of thought-a uni-

The world has witnessed the spectacle and feit the power of a united Church—a period when as far as possible there were no sects, no protests, no variation, and what was the result? They made desolation and called peace. Ecclesiasticism supplanted Christianity; the Church, the Bible, the Pope the Christ. Europe was once covered by a single church, but the world did not elleve that God had sent Jesus Christ. Never was inand vice so rempant as when uniformity was the law of the visible Church. There can be no better sample nogeneousness, and it extinguished individuality and

If we may judge by history, acts of uniformity in their issue have always been disintegrating. Queen Elizabeth and James I tried their hands at this Utopian dream, saying as did the latter, "I will have one doctrine and one discipline—one religion in substance and ceremony." and in his reign 2,000 ministers, including some of the very best, separated themselves and became perforce schismatics. The whole stormy career of the English Church from 1330 to 1062 proved the futility of trying to promote church unity by outward uniformity of creed and service. Surely the unity of the Church cannot be brought about by the surrender of personal convictions, for he who begins by being false to himself will end by being false to those by being faise to himself will end by being faise to those with whom he has professed to be one. The unity brought about by moral compromises is only flabby conformity. Like the composite photograph of college classes in which all individuality is obliterated, the insipid, pale and downy acquiescence looks very kind, but also very weak. You can broaden an institution until you flatten it.

There can be no question that there is far nore Christian unity among the sects to-day than ever before. A hundred facts demonstrate it. The Evangelical Alliance, Church facts demonstrate it. The Evangelical Alliance, Church Congresses, Conventions, uniform lessons, the Week of Prayer, union services, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, the Interseminary Adlance, the World's Conference on Missions, Women's Christian Temperance Union, King's Daughters. the American Bible Society and other similar organizations attest the fact that Christians have come tog-ther. There is at Lottom hearty good will among Christians of every name. The old acrimonious battles over disputed points are giving way under the power of a greater unity of

with and a larger fellowship. There is less rigid insis-ence on matter; of subordinate importance.

It is easily recalled that at the close of our Revolutionary War, thirteen States, independent of Great Britain and independent of each other, found themselves in a conf deration which had the form of Government, but which denied the power; that in these States commerce declined, dis-content ripened into open rebellion in New-England, and after four months' deliberation, put forth a constitution which Mr. Gladstone has pronounced the "most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain of man." nder which the many were affiliated and the united people prosperous and powerful. In this union of States each commonwealth is free to work out its own internal development. Massachuseetts with her Puritan and Louisiana with her French ancestry do not interfere with each other's marriage, temperance laws, or forms of State county. of one are secured and guaranteed by the authority

the Congregationalist his Congregationalism, to the Episcopal, Methodist, Espirist and the smaller denomina tions, numerically speaking their peculiar dectrines, or-dinances, organization, polity and methods intact, while providing means for general defence and co-operation, thus working for the injury of none, the advantage of all, and working for the injury of none. the advantage of all, and the cause of our common Lord! Well night such a federation be called the "United Churches of the United States," More than this we do not need—it is not possible nor desirable, and nothing is more likely to hinder a more complete union of Christians than exists at present than the considered assumption that the divine ideal than the prevalent assumption that the divine ideal presented by Christ involves organic, and, in a sense, mate

italistic union.

When our Lard's own mother and brithren came to Him on one occasion, He asked "Who is my mother, and who are my brethren?" and pointing to His brawny disciples, He said: "Heboid my mother and my brethren? And whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in Heaven, thu same is my brother and sister and mother." In Heaven, thu same is my brother and sister and mother." you not think that He who spoke such words would ignore all outward clamps as means of unifying His people aid, if He spoke verbally in our time, ray that all ations about a conformity to one pattern are beside wark, and that the Church is most divine which has

most of divine life in it, and that that body of believer most of divine life in it, and that that only to has the most of Apostolic succession which has the most. Apostolic success? I do not think it an altogether fantastic idea which sees the plan of the progress of Christ's kingdom run in the groove of the great apostles—"those pillars of the Church," Peter, Paul, James and John. We had at first the Petrine period. Peter justive stands for ecclesiasticism and hierarchy, and a millenium stands for ecclesiasticism and hierarchy, and a millenium of the progress of the control of the

and more of the years were taken to make it the massive and mighty thing we see it to-day in Roman Catholicism. Then came the Pauline period, the era of free thought, investigation, reason, speculation, issuing in denomina-tions and sects, and insects for that matter, for some of them are so small, not to say pestiferous, that you can hardly tell the difference between them. Then, later, within the last hundred years, has come the Jacobean period, of which the apostle James is the patron saint. Wood work, missionary enterprise, philanthropic humanitarian endeavors are characteristic of this period. But there is coming a time, and we begin even now to see the purple dawn along the horizon of that day when



THE REV. DR. H. M. SANDERS,

world, and Peter and Paul and James shall give way the man who lay on his Master's bosom, nearest his great heart of love, and the doctrines which they championed will be absorbed in the principle which he rep-

And all we need to-day to hasten that glad era is simply to go on as we have been going on in recent times. As for that matter we cannot help it. You might as well try to stop time elapsing by tying the pendulum or put try to stop time elapsing by tying the pendulum or put a bandage on your eyes and think it is sunset as to stop that which God in His good and gracious providence and by His all-loving spirit is pushing on with powerful pressure. And if we had more of the spirit of our Master we should care nothing about the diversities which prevail, thinking more about the kernel than the shell; more about the wine than the chalice that hilds it; more about the man than the clothes he wears; more about the heart's affection than the conventionality which exthe heart's affection than the conventionality which ex-

"When love begins to sicken and decay, it useth "When love begins to sicken and decay, it useth an enforced ceremony." Men are always polite when they have each other, and make up in postures and impostures what is lacking in real sympathy. The less of true feeling of kindness there is in the heart the more readily do men avail themselves of those forms of deferential behavior which allow them to lie to each other without danger of being detected. Evermore, "the life is more than meat and the body than raiment" and "the kingdom of the Christ cometh not with observation, and conof the Christ cometh not with observation, and Con-sists not in word," outwari expressions, organization, "but in power and in the Holy Ghest."

DR. STIMSON PREACHES TO CHILDREN.

Children's day was observed at the morning service in the Broadway Tabernacle resterday with special music and an appropriate service. The palpit was trimmed with palms and decorated with lilies. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Silmson presided. Three children were presented for baptism. Eleven children seven years old were presented for membership in the church, each receiving a beautiful Oxford Bible. Dr. Stimson called the little ones to be presented to the platform before the pulpit and spoke kindly to them, welcoming them as coming irro the church.

Having presented the books, Dr. Stimson asked the

thaving presented the books, by comband asked the children to open their Bibles and read with him the Ten Commandments, at the close of which he called the boys ard girls to the pulpit and pinned upon each a rosebud. Then he preached to the children. each a res

TO PUSH THE FIGHT AGAINST SHEEHAN.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS WHO HAVE BEEN TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ARE CONFIDENT.

George Bleistein, Editor of "The Buffalo Courier," the organ of the Cleveland Democracy of Western New-York; Herbert P. Bissell, nephew of Postmaster-General Bissell, and Mayor Charles F. Bishop, Buffalo, returned to this city on Saturday from Washington, where they had been to "see" nobler the life, the more complex. Differentiation is the Cleveland about the fight which they are waging had a conference with President Cleveland on Friday, and also discussed the situation with Secretaries Lamont and Bissell. They declined to say what against William F. Sheehan and his had passe! between them and the President, but re-marked with a satisfied air: "President Cleveland understands the situation in Buffalo."

Their visit was intended as an offset to the visits which Mr. Sheehan paid to the President recently. Their immediate object was to urge upon the President the necessity of breaking down Sheehan's power in Eric County by appointing anti-Sheehan men to the Federal offices there. The enormity of the wrong done by Sheehan to the people of Buffalo in taking the management of local affairs out of their hands and placing it in the hands of his own henchmen was explained to the President, and the dangers which threaten the President's friends therefrom were urged as the reason for making the most of the Federal

offices in behalf of the Cleveland Democrats. As the result of this conference President Cleveland "understands the situation," and the commissioners have returned prepared to plunge into the fight against Sheehan with renewed vigor.

Mr. Bleistein said that the Cleveland Democrats of Buffalo were in the fight against Sheehan to stay. They were opposed to all "sneak" bills, Sheehan methods and anti-home rule bills of every sort. Mr. Bleistein said that he did not know whether or not a third party would be formed. They were after sheehan's scalp and were going to get it. Mr. Bleistein spoke confidently, and evidently expected substantial support from the President's "understanding" of the situation.

The Rev. Gilbert Reld, who for ten years has been a missionary for the Presbyterian Church in Chinanfu,

capital of the Province of Shantung, North China, spoke yesterday morning at the Westminster Presby-terian Church, Clinton-st. and First Place, Brooklyn, against the Geary law. There was a large congregation present, and the attention to the discourse was marked. The speaker took for his text "Righteousness exalteth the nation, and a sin is a reproach to any people." He said in part:
"The path of righteousness, of commercial honesty,

Why are not Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, Irish-Why are not Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Swedes and Norwegians, Germans and wretched refugees from Poland and Russia, who seek shelter in this land, not obliged to go to the nearest Collector of Internal Revenue and get a register of their identity? The majority of Chinese laborers who come here are not men owing allegiance to the Emperor of China, but are the output from Hong-Kong—subjects of Queen Victoria."

He urged the harmonizing of the present acts with existing treaties, and protested against a law which was insulting to a whole race.

ELDERS AND DEACONS INSTALLED.

The new elders and deacons elected recently in the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth-ave, and Thirtyfirst st., were installed yesterday at the morning service by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter. The elders are: Robert Gordon and Daniel M. Rob-inson; the deacons: William K. Gilchrist, Dr. G. M. Ball, Albert T. Stanch and William H. Smith, Jr. Presbyterianism?" and in the evening delivered the first lecture of a series of sermons on the "Preacher Women of the Libbe."

A NEW LAW LECTURER AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., May 14 (Special).-It is annonneed to-night that Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, has been appointed W. L. Storr's lecturer on the Interstate Commerce act in the Yale Law School. The news is received with much pleasure here. Mr. Hitchcock was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1829, was graduated from Nashville University and the University of Vermont, and from Yale in 1848, and began his professional career as an instructor in the Worcester, Mass., High

School. He afterward studied law in Nashville, where he was admitted to the bar. He was appointed Assistant. Adjutant-General in the United States Army in 1864. After the war he was Editor of "The St. Louis Intelligence." the leading Whig paper of the West, and on leaving the paper he became identified with the St. Louis Law School, of which he is at present deap.

DEDICATING THEIR NEW HOME

PATCHOGUE, L. I., CONGREGATIONALISTS OPEN

A CHURCH'S CENTENARY CELEBRATED.

A FINE HOUSE OF WORSHIP. The Patchogue (L. I.) Congregational Church soclety, 100 years old, had its centennial celebration and dedicated its handsome new house of worship yesterday. Farewell services were held last Sunday in the old church, dedicated thirty-eight years ago. The Congregational society has had three houses of worship in the last 100 years, and this centennial anniversary is especially memorable because of the dedication of the fourth. The first church edifice was completed in 1794, and used by Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists. second was erected in 1821. The members hewed their own timber and hauled sand from the beach. This church was used by the Methodists and Congregationalists, and the latter became sole owners by purchase in 1831. The building just vacated was

The first official efforts toward perfecting plans for the new church were made in 1890. In 1891 a lot in Main-st. was purchased for \$9,500. The present pastor of the church, the Rev. A. E. Colton, a graduate of Oberlin College, secured pledges of \$22. 000 in a short time, and this sum was afterward increased. The Building Committee consisted of the trustees, William B. Hedges, Jesse C. Mills, George L. Chichester, John A. Potter, Fremont Hammond, James L. Overton, Wilmot M. Smith, Captain E. Eugene Hawkins and Frederick C. Vrooman. The latter, a retired New-York contractor, superintended the construction of the foundations and walls and gave much ald to the church. Messrs. Vrooman, Potter and Mills were the executive members of the committee and passed upon and signed all contracts. I., B. Valk & Son, of Brooklyn, were the architects. The first brick was laid in May, 1892, and the cornerstone on May 14 of the same year.

The church, now complete in every detail, is thoroughly modern. The style of architecture throughout is Byzantine. The front is of rock-face brownstone from the Belleville (N. J.) quarries, and the tower is of hard-pressed brick of brownstone color, with rockface stone band trimmings. The interior is finished with steel ceiling, massive oak pillars and quartered oak doors and casements, and presents a chaste and handsome appearance. Twelve hundred people can



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PATCHOGUE. be seated in full view of the pulpit, as the audience room, 60x75 feet, and the vestry or Sunday-school room, 60x75 feet, and the vestry or sanaly cases room, 30x50 feet, can be thrown together by means of six sliding oaken doors twenty feet high.

The auditorium has a bowled floor with oaken seats for 700. The handsome memorial windows are a feature of the interior decorations. The church is lighted with incandescent electric lights and gas, is heated by furnaces and ventilated by the quick expense system.

hearted by inflates and vertically a system.

The Byzantine style is now one of the most economical that can be selected for large churches. Those having extensive experience in church building say there never has been a church similar to this erected at so small a cost, when size and superior finish are considered. The total cost of the church was about

ered the dedicatory prayer, followed by a disc the Rev. Dr. W. E. Park, of Gloversville, N. Y.

GEN. HARRISON TO THE Y. M. C. A.

ADDRESSES AT INDIANAPOLIS BY THE EX PRESIDENT AND MR. WANAMAKER.

Indianapolis, May 14.-Ex-Postmaster-General Wan maker arrived here yesterday, and is the guest of ex-President Harrison. In an interview he stated that his visit had no political significance; he is simply stopping for a friendly visit en his way home from the Pacific Coast.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. convention

yesterday the president of the convention called attention to the fact that General Harrison and Mr. Wanamaker were present, and appointed a committee to escort the two gentlemen to the platform. were most enthusiastically received by the delegates, all standing. On being introduced the ex-President said:

It gives me great pleasure to look into the faces of earnest young men gathered from all over the States and Provinces, and even from over the sea, who are met with the young men. I remember with pleasure that the first institution I was ever president of was the Indianapolis Young Men's Christian Association. In the early days the scope of the work and the seat of membership was much below what it is to-day. I have always rewas much and interest in the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation, and admire its work, and am glad to have been associated with it in its beginning. The associations are associated with it in its beginning. The associations are bringing religion into business and business into religion. They are teaching young men day by day to live a Christian life. I do not believe a Christian profession is to be worn as a cockade, nor is it to be hidden away a cellar; it is to come into the first-floor rooms and

In introducing Mr. Wanamaker, President Blerce referred to the fact that he had not only been president of the Patladelphia Association, but had given o it most munificently in its time of need. Mr. Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Thursday evening, May 18, at 8:15 o'clock. The concert will be under the laways feel rich when I think that I own a suspices of Walter S. Carter, president of the Depart. to it most munificently in its time of need. Mrs

"The path of righteousness, of commercial honesty, national equality, and international fairness and community will always bring honor and renown, but in justness, unfairness, partiality, sin of any kind, is alike discreditable and suicidal. These principles, I claim, should be applied to the Chinese question. The treaty of 1858 acknowledges in its preamble "the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance." The treaty of 1859 gave to laborers who should return to China with certificates from the United States the right to come back. The scott bill of 1888 refused this right, yet the treaty of 1850 had granted the Chinese the same privileges as those granted to the most favored nations. Why make a distinction against the Chinese in particular? Why are not Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, Irishreaching out after these young men and offering to help them, not in a humanitarian way only, but as followers of Christ, the young Man who so loved them and gave

The convention unanimously adopted resolutions protesting against the opening of the World's Fair gates on Sunday, and requesting the President and Attorney-General Olney to take steps to prevent it.

The twenty-second anniversary of the founding of st. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Mid son ave. and One-hundred and twenty-sixth-st., was celebrated yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Dr. G. D. Vall, yesterday. In the morning the Rev. Dr. G. D. Vall, pastor of Trirkly Church, New Haven, who Iormerly occupied st. Janes's pulpit, preached an abulyer-sary sermon, his theme being "Jucob's Vision." The Rev. Dr. Henry Baker, of Erooklyn, spoke in the evening. He was also at one time connected with the church. The Rev. Dr. E. J. Price, the pastor, said at the evening service that the church in the last few yents had had a phe omenally flourishing growth. The amount of money contributed for behevolent purposes in the last year has been \$30,000.

MILLIONS OF BONDS TO BE DESTROYED.

Washington, May 14.—The recent recommendation of Acting Register smith for the destruction of \$152,000,000 of unissued registered 4-1-2 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891 has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bonds will be destroyed in accordance with that recommendation, specimens of the same being retained after cancellation. The story in circulation to the after cancellation. The story in circulation to the feet that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was quietly printing some bonds, with the view of issuing the same shortly is without foundation. No loands save the 3.05 District bonds have been printed for some time.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES. GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

COMMANDER WEISSERT'S WORK.

PREPARATIONS FOR MEMORIAL DAY-NAVAL WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE VESUVIUS! VETERANS BUSY.

The opinion has been expressed by National Comander Welssert, and it is freely concurred in by others high in the Grand Army councils, that the present year promises to be in many respects the most prosperous in the history of the organization. The administration under Commander Weissert so far has been wise and vigorous. From the outset he gave particular attention to the financial condition departments, insisting on prompt action in clearing up delinquent lists and in settling up all business in arrears. One department in the West which had not made returns for four years to National hendquarters was induced to clear up its record. In his good work the Com-mander-In-Chief has been ably seconded by the De-partment Commanders. Great good has already come from Comrade Weissert's personal visitations to posts and encampments.

tour. On June 5 Commander-in-Chief Weissert expects to be in Boston, where he and his staff are to be guests of the Department of Massachusetts and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of that city. The visits which he has already made to Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas have been the mean of infusing greater activity in the order in the South-Grand Marshal Barry and his staff are pushing for ward their preparations for their annual Memorial Day parade and kindred exercises with commendable

To-morrow he will start upon another extended

zeal and industry. The Grand Marshal's headquarters are at University Place and Union Square, where details are being arranged for the New-York City parade. It is the intention materially to shorten the line of march both here and in Brooklyn. The inthe battles of the Civil War make the precaution necessary.

John A. Logan, then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, issued his eloquent order designating May 30, 1868, "for strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating, the graves of comrades who died in deence of their country during the late Rebellion, and whose bodies now he in almost every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land,"

No little disappointment is felt both in and out of Grand Army circles at General Fitzgerald's decision not to parade the National Guard of this city on Memorial Day, as has been the custom for many This conclusion was arrived at and an years. unced to the various regiments and batteries be fore their last public turnout and the question was doubtiess not decided without careful consideration. The expenses which are incurred in making these parades successful are given as the reason for discontinuing the honored custom. As the regiments and batteries and other commands are obliged to bear their own expenses, which annually amount up to from \$500 to \$1,900 for each of the several military organizations, the public cannot blame General Fitzgerald and his commanding officers.

The naval veterans of New-York and neighborhood

took a conspicuous part in the recent naval functions at this port, and wound up their round of duty before the brenking up of the fleet by attending divine service on board the Pritish flag-hip blake on sunday, May 7, 150 shipmates being present. Yes terday after attending church services in Brooklyn members of Naval Post, No. 516, and of the Farmgut Association, led by Admiral B. S. Osbon, went abourd the Russian flagship in full uniform, and were hands mely entertained. Next Sunday they will go to Woodlawn Cemetery to decorate the grave of Admiral Farragut. The train will leave the Grand Central Station at 1 p. m. On Sunday, May 28, the naval veterans will hold memorial services at the Naval Cometery in Brooklyn. The procession, it is expected, will be made up in part of detachments from the American warships in port, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo will deliver an address. On Memorial Day, May 30, they will parade and decorate the monuments of Captains Lawrence and Drayton, of the United States Navy, and Captain Ericsson at the Battery.

Invitations to attend the dedication ceremonie

consists of General Wesley Merritt, General John B. Sanborn, General L. F. Hubbard, Captain J. M. Shaw, Lientenant William Lochren, General R. M. Newport, Captain L. W. Collins and Lieutenant L. D. sturgis. The wives, daughters, sweethearts and the fair friends of companions will be made welcome. Steps have been taken for forming a Veteran Regi-

mental Association of the 12th New-York Volunteers preparatory to the dedication ceremonies at Gettys-burg on July 1, 2 and 3. Comrades of Companies D and E, of the 12th, who were at Gettysburg under command of Colonel H. W. Ryder, are requested to sent their addresses to Colonel John McCauley, No. 143 Mott-st., New-York City, and secure free trans-

143 Mott-st., New-York City, and secure free transportation to Gettysburg on the New-York days.

Vermont members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion who have made their homes in New-York City are interested in the annual banquet of the Vermont Commandery, which will be held at the Van Ness House, in Burlington, on Tuesday evening, May 23, at 8:30 o'clock.

Vacancies in George Wassington Post, No. 103, Geleval William D. Whipple, commander, caused by the death of General Frederick T. Locke, the soulor vice commander, have been filled by recent elegions as follows: Dr. Watt, junior vice-commander, chosen senior vice-commander; Colonel Thomas B. Rand, officer of the day, promoted to junior vice-commander, and Colonel Charles E. Sprague elected officer of the day.

the day.

Post 657 will hereafter be known as Henry A.

Post 657 will hereafter be known as Henry A.

Weeks Post, No. 146. The christening will take place at the post headquarters, No. 52 Union square, to-morrow evening. Colonel Weeks, for whom the post is named, commanded the 12th Regiment, N. Y.

S. M., during the war, and was at one time commander of E. D. Morgan Post, No. 397.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Carl August Walbrodt will give a complimentary exhibition of simultaneous chees playing at the Brooklyn Chess Club, No. 201 Montague-st., this evening. Play

will begin at 8 o'clock.

The last concert of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and
Letters for the season of 1892-93 will be an organ etters for the season of 1892-93 will be an organ cital by R. Huntington Woodman at the New-York

sociation Hall, Bond and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. The ad-dress will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett

The Alumni Club of the Union Theological Seminary will hold its annual dinner at the St. Denis Hotel this evening. President Hastings, of the seminary, will give an address on "Theological Seminaries or Higher Elucation," the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson on "Theological Seminaries and Social Problems," and the Rev. Dr. T. S. Hamlin, of Washington, on "Theological Seminaries and Personal Conservation."

Dr. T. S. Hamiin, of Washington, on "Theological Semi-naries and Personal Consecration."

An amateur theatrical performance, for the benefit of Calvary Company No. 3, Knights of apperance, of Cal-vary Chapet, will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum on Thursday evening, May 18. The performance will begin with the dramatic sketch entitled "Without Leaves," to be followed with the comedicata, "A Game of Cards." Tickes may be obtained at the Woman's Exchange, No.

After the parade of the Knights Templar on Thursday York Commandery had a dinner at Cassabud's, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, at which the visiting delegation from Bethlehem Commandery were entertained by York.

The monthly meeting of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will be held at No. 1,790 Eroadway this evening.

A public meeting will be held at St. Gabriel's School Hail. In East Thirty-sixth-st. tals evening. to sustain the efforts of Gladistone and the Irish party in their tension of the Irish party in their

SPECULATING ON APPOINTMENTS.

NEW CRUISERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 14 -It is expected that the Presi dent will make known his selections for the Army vacancies in the grades of brigadier general and paymaster this week. It is also thought that a successor to Surgeon General Charles Sutherland, who will retire on account of age on the 29th inst., will be named at the same time. Much significance is attached to the President's choice of Medical Inspector Tryon as surgeon-General of the Navy. The fact that Df Tryon was promoted over the heads of fourteen medical directors and thirteen medical inspectors has caused much discouragement to the older applicants for Army vacancies, while the juniors have been made much more hopeful. If the selection of Surgeon General Tryon is indicative of the President's future course, appointments to both line and staff positions in the military and naval services will be made on the ground of fitness, practically regardless of rank or semiority. If this policy is adhered to in the cases here referred to, Colonel James W. Forsyth would appear to have an excellent chance of securing the brigadier-generalship. This officer has a splendid record, and is in every way qualified for the place. An element of uncertainty about the President's action in this appointment relates to his reported disposition to restore General Carr to the active list. The only trustworthy information about the paymastership is that the President will not appoint a civilian to the office, as he might do under the law.

It seems probable that the conclusion of the naval authorities as to the efficiency of the Vesuvius as a dynamite cruiser will be an adverse one. The ques has been before the Department since the completion of the vessel's recent trials at Port Royal. Commodore Sampson has the report of the trials before him now, and in a few days will submit to Secretary Herbert his recommendations. Upon these recomm tions will depend the fate of the Vesuvius and her future disposition. The apparent objections to a spe-cial type of vessel, like the Vesuvius, are many when all conditions of service are considered. At present the efficiency of the guns-really long fixed tubes-depends upon the workings of the valves connecting with them and regulating the quantity of air admitted to discharge the projectiles. Sometimes these valves work satisfactorily, at other times under apparently similar conditions they are wholly untrustworthy. The matter of fuses has also given much trouble, but this defect can be remedied. Even if the valves work evenly, the range of the guns-about one mile-is in-sufficient, and the vessel's vulnerability precluded her engaging an enemy at close range. In the opinion of many ordnance experts the necessity for a vessel of the Vesuvius type, even if successful, no longer exists, as high explosives can safely be fired from ordinary guns, or from others which can readily be built and installed.

Captain W. R. Bridgman has been detached as Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the naval review fleet and ordered to command the Baltimore, relieving Captain George W. Sumner, who is ordered to duty at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, as general inspector of the Columbia.

Licutenant-Commander W. W. Gilpatrick has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered as executive officer of the Chicago, relieving Lieutenaut-Commander C. S. Sperry, who is detached and granted two months' leave. Ensign W. B. Fletcher has been detached from

electric light duty and ordered to the Saratoga. Chief Engineer George W. Magee has been detached from the Miantopomoh and ordered before the retiring

board. Surgeon William Martin is ordered to duty in the

Marine Hospital Service.

An order was issued at the Navy Department vesterday detaching Commodore Gillis from the Lightnouse Board and placing him on the retired list.

Captain George Dewey, who has been Chief of the Eureau of Equipment, will go to the Lighthouse Board, but no one has been selected to succeed him in the Bureau.

Secretary Herbert was greeted with a pleasant sur-At the morning services an extended programme was and Captain Ericsson at the Battery.

At the morning services an extended programme was carried out, the act of dedication being deferred until ovening. The Rev. Mr. Colton referred touchingly to the death on Friday of Mrs. Frederick Vrooman, wife of a member of the building committee. The Rev. Mr. Gallaher preached the dedication sermon, and at the close of the services \$10,000 of the \$18,000 unprovided for was raised.

In the afternoon anniversary greetings were made by the Revs. E. A. Blake, of Patchogue Methodist Church: F. V. Frisble, Reliport Presbyterian; C. W. Roman, Sayville Congregational; S. W. King, Islip Congregational; J. D. Long, Babylon Congregational, and greeting the act of dedication was completed, and the Rev. Mr. Gallaher of the seventh Quadrennial Congress. Companions of the Secretary as to how these boats should be constructed. From this number he will be able to select a type which will meet the requirements of the service for which the vessels are intended. Battery of the charactery of the Loyal Legion will take place at st. Paul, Minn., on June 7 and 8, the occasion of the meeting of the Secretary as to how those boats should be constructed. From this number he will be able to select a type which will meet the requirements of the service for which the vessels are intended. Battery of the committee on invitations at an early day. The committee on invitations at the Battery of the May Department of Friday.

The Bureau of Construction has made such progress to which the Secretary of the building of the Early of the Constructed to the Secretary search of the Secretary search of the Secretary of the Commission.

The Bureau of Construction has made such progress to all veterans of New-York Monument Commission.

The B prise on his return to the Navy D partment on Friday. ment and eleven feet draught.

Two sets of outlines call for forecastle and poop deck and an intervening open space. Other plans provide for a light upper deck running fore and aft, thus providing large and comfortable quarters under cover for the crews. This proposition meets with particular favor among naval officers, who are of the opinion that in hot or damp climates, or in any climate in bad weather, a deck covering is essential. Such a deck adds to the weight of a ship considerably and reduces her coal-carrying capacity, but as the gunboats are not intended as cruisers, but as light-draught vessels for service on particular stations, it is probable that Secretary Herbert will give special consideration to the health and comfort of the men. A number of officers who have served in the China and South American squadrons, and have learned to appreciate the importance of a ship's drawing little water, have suggested that one of the gunboats be a side-wheeler. The Burean of Construction has embodied this suggestion in one set of plans. It is not believed, however, that this return to an old-time feature of propulsion will meet with approval. It can be safely said that the Secretary will be in a position to advertise for bids for construction of the boats by July 1, when the appropriation becomes available. It is generally believed that the gunboats will be armed with about six or eight four-inch rapid guns and a reasonable number of one and six pounders. climate in bad weather, a deck covering is essential.

PARNELLITES HAVE A BIG MEETING,

SPEECHES AND MUSIC AT THE ACADEMY OF

SPEECHES AND MUSIC AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

After the big and successful meeting held last evening in the Academy of Music, under the anspices of the Independent Irish Parliamentary Supporters, or as they are better known, the "Parnellites," it would seem as though the bitterness engendered two years and a half ago over the deposition of Parnell at the suggestion of Gladstone is gradually growing less, and that the time for the remino of all the force that are struggling for Home Rule was near at hand. The Parnellites are of course both ardently in favor of Home Rule. If the two parties among the Irish should come together it is thought that John E. Regmond would be chosen as leader, in place (I Jostin McCart y, who does not want the place. The Academy was crowded. Something worthy of mottee was the applause which graveted the mention of Mr. Gladstone's name, where formerly the Parnellites were wont to hiss. Civil Justice Wahhope Lynn presided, and called attention to Joseph J. O'Donoine, who sat in a box.

"He is the man," said Justice Lynn, "who regimed to a seat on the platform. Near the chairs and American colors intertwined, and "Home Rule for Ireland" on it, while suspended from the rost was a large foral harp. with the Irish and American colors intertwined, and "Home Rule for Ireland" on it, while suspended from the rost was the motto in large letters: "Parnellites," in and Brigadier-General James Cavanagh, commanding the regiment, had a promition structure of the parties hereoto, whose decision shall be final.

Fifth—The purpose of this contract is and a herical to the regiment band played some stirring alrs, and Brigadier-General James Cavanagh, commanding the regiment band played some stirring alrs, and Brigadier-General James Cavanagh, commanding the regiment band played some stirring the platform. Ex-Congressman John Quinn, secretary of the meeting, read a cable dispatch signed by three of the meeting and the regiment band played some stirring alrs, and the regiment band played some stirring alrs,

manding the regiment, had a prominent seat on the platform. Ex-Congressman John Quinn, secretary of the meeting, rend a cable dispatch signed by three of the Parnellite members of Parliament, John E. Redmond, Dr. J. E. Kenny and T. Harrington. This is it:

mond, Dr. J. E. Kenny and T. Harrington. This is it:

"The only chance of rendering the Home Rule bill worthy of acceptance depends upon constant attendance in Parliament of men independent of all English parties. Irishmen are found in America who give selectors assistance to one section of the Irish members who attend Parliament as mere followers of the Whig party. Will mose who sympathize with the doctrine of independence in Irish politics be less generous? We appeal to lovers of independent nationality among our American friends for a esistance in upholding the banner which has won their sympathy for I arliamentary agitation."

Dr. William J. O'sullivan reviewed the history of Ireland, and asserted that the present advanced position of the Home Rule cause was owing to the brilliant work of Parnell, and the principles of independence which he liculated. A large sum was subscribed in aid of the Independent Irish members and the policy which they up e.d. An claborate programme of music and song added much to the success of the meeting.

MRS. DIXON NOT YET HEARD FROM.

Mrs. Thomas F. Dixen, who disappeared from not yet been heard from. Mr. Dixon said last night that his only hope was that she had taken the North German Lloyd steamer for Europe, as she had North-German Lloyd steamer for Europe, as she made that trip before. She was demented when left her home, owing to sickness.

On second floor may be found an exhibition of SOLID SILVER-WARE which, in the attention given to beauty of form and appropriateness of ornamentation, is distinctively different from any other stock to be seen in New York. All who are interested in artistic table furnishing-VISITORS OR BUYERS-are invited to inspect

THEODORE B. STARR. 206 Fifth Ave.-Mudison Square

WHEAT.

THE HEAVY EXPORTS-A QUESTIONABLE CROP REPORT.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Exports of wheat, flour included, in the month of April from the principal ports were 12, 041,831 bushels, against 14,070,317 last year. The corrected net exports for the nine prece months of the crop year were 148,034,539 bushels, against 179,692,929 last year, so that the known total for the ten months has been 160,076,370 bushels, against 193,763,246 last year. If the quantity of wheat in the country available for export were no greater than Government crop reports would make it, there would nevertheless remain exportable May 1 41,200,000 bushels, whereas there were exported in May and June of last year 32,000,000 bushels. But it is quite obvious from the fact that the visible supply April 29 was 75,027,000 bushels, against about 36,000,000 a year ago, that the crop reports have not given a correct idea of the supply.

Making the corrections required by the reports of wheat in farmer's hands for the past two years, that is, adding 72,126,095 bushels for excess of probable over reported crops of 1891 and 1892, we should have still available for export 113,338,634 bushels. When the crop year ends six weeks hence, it may be somewhat clearer than it is now which of these two Government estimates is the nearer correct, but it is already certain that the crop reports have been too low, that some addi-tion must be made to the estimates for the last two years, and that the quantity available for export May 1 was at all events considerably more than 41,000.600 bushels.

The latest monthly report of the department is one of those statements over which the newspapers used to put the heading "Important If True." It would, indeed, be extremely important if the country should prove to have raised this year 120,-000,000 bushels less winter wheat than it raised last year. Although the foreign outlook does not at present promise a large demand, there would be in excuse for so great a speculative rise in prices that foreign countries would be very apt to satisfy their wants again to a great extent from other sources. But there are two considerations which justify the Street in treating this report for the

present as if it were of no value. The first is that nobody can tell yet, or for some time to come, how greatly the spring wheat acreage may be increasel. If the idea once gets accepted that a large proportion of the winter wheat has been destroyed, the farmers who are even now sowing or have not yet commenced, will be exceedingly apt to put in all the spring wheat they can.

The other is that nobody can tell now, or at any future time, how much of the winter killed wheat will be replaced by spring wheat sown for the same reason. If the farmers of any sown for the same reason. If the farmers of any sown for the same reason. If the farmers of any state or county know that there has actually been seented no less than five different suggestions, the Secretary as to how these boats should a constructed. From this number he will be able to how these boats should allow on the winter wheat in their beginn killed or rendered practically worthless, the hope of a high price will inspire many to plough and sow again if they can. The wheat thus produced by spring sowing, where winter wheat is commonly grown, will be reckoned in official and other reports as part of the winter wheat is commonly grown, will be reckoned in official and other reports as part of the winter wheat is sown for the same reason. If the farmers of any state or county know that there has actually beautiful the same reason. If the growth a large proportion of the winter wheat in their segon killed or rendered practically worthless, the hope of a high price wil

HOW THEY DIVIDED NEW-ENGLAND.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NEW-HAVEN

AND THE B. AND M. Boston, May 14.-The full text of the fan agreement of the New York, New-Haven and Hart-ford Railroad Company with the Boston and Maine Railroad Company for the division of New-England between them was made public yesterday. The follow-

Whereas, the Boston and Maine and New-York, New-liaven and Hartford railroads connect with each other at various points, notably Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, West Berlin, Lowell and Bos-ton; and ing is the preamble and agreement:

ton; and
Whereas, Because the territories served by each
company are in the main distinct and not competitive, and their relations are for the most part reciprocal; and
Wiereas, It is for the advantage of the public and
of the owners of said railroads respectively that a
full and free interchange of business, both freight
and passenger, should continue, it is agreed as

First—That the Boston and Maine Railroad Company shall not, directly or indirectly, construct, lease or otherwise acquire the ownership of the Boston and Athany Railroad, or of any other railroad south of the line thereof, or any of the securities of the same: but will approve the acquirement by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Com-

NEW FAST TRAIN ON THE R. & D.

Washington, May 14 .- The Richmond and Danville Railroad in its change of schedule to-day quickened the time of its new fast mail train, which leaves New-York at 4 a. m. and Washington at 11:10 a. m., so as to arrive at Atlanta at 6 o'clock next morning where direct connection is made with five or six diverging roads, distributing Eastern papers and throughout Georgia and Alabama morning and evening of the second day from New York. The same fast time in the reverse direction will be made, thus bringing the North and the South closer together.

Chicago, May 14.-The Colorado rate-war is in fair way of settlement. President Reinhart, of the Atchlson, and President Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande, yesterday reached a basis of settlement on all important points. The agreement, if finally perfected, will include a reorganization of the passenger pool between the two lines on percent mutually acceptable, the redemption of all tie now in the hands of scalpers and the advances and maintenance of the old tariff rates.